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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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CURRENT COMMENT

POINTED PARAGRAPHS ON THE LEADING TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The Bryan and Hearst Booms—The War on Anarchy—Mitchell's Resignation—The Pennsylvania and Packers' Investigations.

As a conservative, free from the impulsive of Rooseveltism and the "radical tendencies" of Hearstism, Bryan makes an ideal candidate for Capitalism. This will explain the sudden boom in his interest by the capitalist press.

The Odellized Hearst boom is now affecting four upstate counties. Odell, like the leading lights of the Socialist party, also sees the "unintentional and indirect good" in Hearst.

A call is made for a war on anarchists. A war on the social conditions that create anarchy is infinitely wiser. There is no better way of developing anarchistic terrorism than by promoting governmental terrorism.

Regarding the threatened resignation of Mitchell—who takes any stock in it? Mitchell, it has been said repeatedly, was going to resign to accept a governmental appointment; now it is to study law. It is the old political dodge of impressing your constituents with your indispensable importance to them. The pity of it is that it works so well.

Burdett, capitalist pleader of Boston addressing the Atlantic City convention of the National Electric Light Association, declared "A spirit of unrest and discontent is abroad in the world." This is apparent. But not so apparent is the cause of it. Burdett believes it is due to "Socialistic agitation" arising from the abuse of privileges practiced by the wealthy few in control of corporations. This is superficial. The cause is the change from individual to social production, which, logically, demands social instead of individual, i. e., capitalist, ownership. Given "Socialistic" conditions, "Socialistic agitation" is bound to ensue. Socialism was unheard of in the days of George Washington.

Capitalism, which believes in the right of private individuals called capitalists, to exploit social forces for their own private enrichment, is very indignant over the conduct of the Pennsylvania Railroad officials who use that magnificent social creation to fill their own pockets with graft. This indignation will amount to nothing deep or abiding; one or two minor officials will be fired, possibly the President may be forced out of office, as were a few insurance presidents, but the private exploitation of Social agencies will continue as before. Capitalism cannot end that, for the end of that would mean the end of capitalism.

James M. Crea, president of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, practically said the same thing when he told the Interstate Commission that "no sentimental idea of morality or any unselfish desire to obey the laws which had been admittedly broken for years, prompted the Pennsylvania Railroad, under the leadership of President A. J. Cassatt, to begin the much talked of crusade against the granting of rebates to shippers, but that the main consideration was purely a pecuniary one on the part of the railroad officials." The economic interests of capitalism determine its moral code. The latter is not advocating suicide as a means to the promotion of Capitalism, just yet.

A thrill of joy must have gone through the anatomies of the cereal food capitalists when they heard that Teddy's packing house report would be published. Visions of the wide-spread disgust that the reading of the report is sure to arouse, must have arisen before them, and further visions, of wealth rolling into their coffers from the disgusted beef eaters, must have tickled them greatly.

One would think that the disclosures about packing house products were something new, and yet seven years ago we heard the story of embalmed beef. Then, it was alleged, the packing house products killed more soldiers—during the Spanish-American war—than were killed in combat, and many thousands of the

soldiers had their health ruined by eating of the embalmed beef.

Back of all this "investigation" business is some sort of a capitalist swine-rind-swine conflict. It looks like the workings for a closer consolidation of interests, through the squeezing out of the small holder on the one hand, and by wresting control from the "independent" concerns on the other. Even the Beef Trust itself, the institution wiped out by Paulie Morton, may be the victim of capitalist financial manipulation.

This "investigation" business started with insurance, and that form of enterprise, so we are now told, has been greatly benefited and purified by the raking over. Expenses have been reduced, and on the whole the companies have emerged from the ordeal safer and stronger than ever, and more than ever worthy of public confidence. The important thing to note is that the control of the companies has changed.

Now it would not be altogether a wild guess to say that these "investigations"—which alarm many stockholders because they lower the value of their stocks—it would not be a wild guess to say that the game is deliberately planned for the very purpose of pounding down the stocks so that the holders will let go, and thus the inner circle of the capitalist class contracts while their holdings expand.

There can be no moral uplifting of the capitalist system. That system is based on the skinning of labor, consequently the adulteration of food, of clothing, or any other product, is but on a par with the treatment accorded the hundreds of thousands of workers who have their life blood drained in mill, factory and mine. It is not the adulterated food alone, that makes the workers prematurely old, scrofulous, anaemic, consumptive and otherwise used up.

None of the evils of the capitalist system can be checked by reforms which are themselves based on capitalism. The only "uplift" that capitalism can get is when on the toe of Labor's boot it is kicked into oblivion.

The declaration of the Chicago packers that they will not permit their business to be run by theorists, is the usual arrogant sneer with which the capitalists seek to justify their infamies and overcome the practical criticism of their system of profit and property, regardless of life, health and decency.

This sneer brings no good to those making it. Exhibiting a contemptuous disregard for the merited and well-founded expose of an industry conducted with regard for the account book only, this sneer merely serves to aggravate the evils complained of, and arouse greater feeling against the men and conditions responsible for them.

History has demonstrated repeatedly that the theorists are generally the so-called practical men. They fly in the face of the revolutionary conditions created by the intense application of "common sense" in the promotion of their own personal and class interests. To the practical British Board of Trade American independence was a theory impossible of realization. Yet the conditions dictated by the interests of these practical men, made American independence both a necessity and a fact.

The joke of it all, however, is that the theorists are now practically running the packing business. Their attacks on canned poisons and adulterations has seriously affected the industry not only at home but abroad. According to a Paris despatch, Ogden Armour admits that "the trade has received the ugliest knock in its history." Another victory for the "practical man," most likely!

SMASHED.

Was the Capitalist Intrigue to Introduce Disruption in the W. F. of M. Convention.

Butte, Mont., June 6.—By an overwhelming vote of the Miners' Union No. 1, of this city, the action of their delegates in withdrawing from the convention of the Western Federation of Miners, now in session at Denver, was repudiated, and ten other delegates selected to take their places.

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THE COMING CHORUS OF WORDS AND DEEDS

Familiar do the melody, and also the words to the melody, sound that is now being sung into the ears of the Duma; nor is the dumb-show, going on between the Czar and his beloved Black Hundred, a sight unknown to the stage on which the American capitalist class performs its antics. Speaking through the mouth of Prince Mestchersky the ruling class of Russia is warning the Duma to "stop" to become "cool and moderate"; to "abandon the path of revolution" and to adhere to its "legitimate sphere." Simultaneously the Czar is reported to be the recipient of "avalanches of despatches" urging him to impose a censorship on the treasonable speeches of the members of the Duma. How very familiar all this sounds and looks! Strike out "Duma" and put in its place "Industrial Workers of the World," and both tune and dumb-show are "American" up to the handle.

No more than the Russian class, whose views are voiced by Prince Mestchersky, objects to a Duma which will not touch with impious hands the tabernacle of the LAW, does the American railroads-mines-packing-houses-factories-etc.-owning capitalist class object to any gathering or organization of workingmen which will not interfere with "THE ORDER OF THINGS." As dear to the heart of Czarism as is a

Duma which will meekly accept as "unalterable" the regime under which the Russian people have been plundered and deported, or even hanged, by "administrative orders," so dear to the heart of the American capitalist is a labor organization which will sit at the feet of Belmont, humbly pick up the crumbs dropped to it, accept them thankfully as the "Share of Labor," and quietly pocket the physical and moral kicks administered to it for dessert as the "Rights of Capital."

But—as "illegitimate" as the conduct is promptly pronounced—"treason," immediately the capitalist press vouches for "the public sentiment that feels outraged" at such "treason" and the censorship, adapted to American conditions, is not simply demanded, but forthwith enforced—witness the speedy kidnapping, deportation and incarceration of Moyers, Haywood, and Pettibone, and their detention in jail. Thus American Capitalism and Russian Czarism are discovered to be two bodies with hearts that beat as one, and mouths that twitter the identical roundelay. Is it at all likely that the toilers of the two countries will fail to take the hint, and, what by example, what by the stress of the evolutionary process, join their voices and their hands, sing in chorus the identical tune, and execute the identical act of casting off their shoulders the barnacle class they have so long staggered under? No doubt whatever. They will not fail to take the hint. The prophecy, uttered by the Seer against Jerusalem, and fulfilled by the letter, was uttered, then and for all time upon all Jerusalems, all social systems that have ripened rotten-ripe for destruction—the Working Class Jehovah will stretch over the Jerusalem of Capital the line of Samaria and the plumbet of the house of Ahab; it will wipe this Jerusalem also as a man wipes a dish, wiping it, and turning it upside down.

two officers: "Oh! that fellow's all right." And with this the officers went their way. This rumor was traced from hearsay to hearsay, until we found one sympathizer who was present and vouched for the truthfulness of the story.

Monday evening, May 28, the local held another meeting at the same place, Eleventh street and Grand avenue.

The meeting was opened by Robert S. Chalmers, who was followed by Chas. Rogers, and he in turn introduced Bernard McCaffrey. During the meeting the policeman on the beat was noticed to walk around the crowd twice, and each time lingered on the outskirts. During the meeting the sidewalk was kept clear to enable the pedestrians to pass without pushing through the crowd. There was always at least six feet of an open space. The officer passed through this opening twice. While McCaffrey was speaking the officer of the beat was reinforced by two more officers sent from the station. They immediately went to the speakers' stand, one of the officers touched the speaker, and told him that he (the officer) had orders to disperse the crowd. He stated that he did not want to arrest any one, but the meeting must be stopped. McCaffrey asked if he was under arrest. "No." "Then the meeting will not adjourn unless I am arrested." The officer then told him he was under arrest. He also placed Chas. Rogers, who was near the stand, under arrest; and Hawkins, who was holding the literature, was also placed under arrest. While waiting for the wagon, a young fellow, Fred Ritter, by name, member of the Socialist party of Denver, attracted by the gathering crowd, made his way to where the arrested comrades were, and speaking to one of them said: "What's the matter?" One of the officers said to Ritter: "Well, you get in there, too."

"What, am I arrested?" "Yes," said the officer, "you got so much to say, you can come along, too."

It was about ten minutes before the police wagon came along and the crowd soon swelled to six or seven hundred people.

When we reached the police headquarters the charge of blocking the street was booked against us.

There was a double purpose on the part of the police in making the arrests in the manner they did.

The three policemen were evidently sent down to make the arrest, first, to create the impression in the minds of the bystanders that the comrades and the organization which they represented were a band to be greatly feared; second, to have a preponderance of police evidence at the trial.

The next morning at the trial the three officers who made the arrests were standing at the railing reinforced by Captain Weber, and here and there in the immediate vicinity of the railing behind and beside the arrested comrades were stationed policemen.

The police in giving their testimony interrupted each other and made supplementary remarks, and the burden of Captain Weber's testimony, who only gave orders for the arrests and was not present when the arrests were made, was to raise their fares.

The Socialists became the center of a movement in opposition to the company. Besides incalculable benefits in the way of propaganda, they had the satisfaction of seeing the company's petition denied.

Judge Kyle, with his soft-soap smile, said he had nothing personally against the Socialists; he had met many Socialists, and in all his experience had never met any who were criminally inclined.

"But others have rights. You are doing a good work; you have a right to your opinion. Why don't you rent, a half? We are doing what we can to keep the streets clear."

McCaffrey asked the judge if we did not have as much right to speak on the streets as the different religious organizations and the street fakirs selling jewelry? Captain Weber spoke up and said there were no one on the streets selling jewelry.

The captain was informed that there were men doing this only the previous Saturday night, and with this he was quieted. The judge, shifting uneasily, finally said if there were exceptions to be made he would make them in favor of the Salvation Army because they were saving souls. "But you ought to hire halls. You hold your meeting at eight o'clock in the evening, and you do not reach the workingmen. You only talk to a lot of loafers. At this time the workingmen are at home or in bed resting that they may do an honest day's work the next day."

McCaffrey then told the judge that this

PENNSYLVANIA S. L. P.

NOMINATES FULL STATE TICKET OF L. W. W. MEN.

Pretenders to "Neutrality" Will Have Hard Row to Hoe in Coming Campaign with Their Ticket Full of A. F. of L. Gougers—Thanks to I. W. W. Honest Socialists of Both Parties Will Be in Actual Unity at Elections.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 5.—The Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania held its State Convention Sunday, June 3, 1906, at 2109 Sarah street S. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.

The convention was well attended and got down to business when the permanent organization was effected.

The S. L. P. furnishes the only opportunity for the working class to vote as they strike, when they vote at the coming election in November, for the S. L. P. passed resolutions repudiating the American Federation of Labor as a labor organization, and endorsed the Industrial Workers of the World, and nominated a state ticket, every candidate being a member of the I. W. W. The ticket is as follows:

Governor JOHN DESMOND Pittsburg.

Lieutenant Governor JAMES CLARK Pittsburg.

Secretary of Internal Affairs W. H. THOMAS Blythdale.

Auditor General JAMES A. McCONNELL Braddock.

Desmond, the candidate for governor, is a railroad clerk, and member of Mixed Local No. 215, I. W. W. Clark is a mill worker, also a member of Local 215. Thomas, a coal miner, is a member of Mixed Local 302, I. W. W., at Blythdale, and McConnell, a machinist, belongs to I. W. W. Local No. 41, in his trade.

Neutrality toward economic organization will have a hard row to hoe when it comes to the casting of a vote next election in Pennsylvania.

All intelligent workingmen recognize the sham character of the so-called "Labor Parties" which are dominated by the fakirs of the A. F. of L., and the choice must be made between the so-called Socialist Party and its ticket of A. F. of L. candidates and the Socialist Labor Party and its I. W. W. candidates.

The professed neutral(?) can sit on the fence till he casts his vote next fall, but on that day he must come off his perch, and the way he casts his vote will tell whether he supports the scab-heads of A. F. of L. or the I. W. W.

The many members of the Socialist Party who belong to the I. W. W. will then have to make their choice as to whether they will support the candidates who are members of the I. W. W., or support the candidates who are members of such an infamous scab factory as the A. F. of L., which is furnishing scabs to take the place of both white and colored members of their own organization in Youngstown when on strike, and in Pittsburgh and other places are doing all in their power to break up the I. W. W.

While unity of the S. P. and the S. L. P. is impossible as political organizations at present, there will be unity at the ballot box next election, for all those who believe in craft division and craft scaberry will, as a unit, vote for the Socialist Party candidates who are members of, and support the Civic Federationized A. F. of L. craft organizations which scab on each other and help win victories for the capitalist exploiter.

All those who believe in working class solidarity on the political and economic field will vote as a unit for the Socialist Labor Party candidates who are members of and support the I. W. W. which unites the working class in order to abolish all exploitation and give to the producer the full product of his labor.

"Because thou art neither cold nor hot, but art lukewarm, I will spew thee out of my mouth."

Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, take notice.

Pittsburgh, June 10.—The Pennsylvania State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was called to order in the headquarters of Section Allegheny County, No. 2109 Sarah street, by the secretary of the State Committee, David T. Lentz.

James A. McConnell was elected tem-

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CANANEA

A REPETITION OF THE JAMIESON RAID IN SOUTH AFRICA.

American Mining Magnates Preparing to Invade Sonora and Steal the State—The Talk About Anarchy in Cananea Fits Only the Mining Magnates—A Deep Conspiracy.

Florence, Colo., June 4.—There is much comment here on the outbreak at Cananea, in Sonora, Mexico. That "conflict between the Mexican and American workingmen" had a very fishy sound. First of all there was the story of a race riot; next day came news of a stock deal being at the bottom of it; and eventually the truth, that the entire affair was a move upon the part of the mining magnates to step in and steal the State of Sonora from the Republic of Mexico will, I am convinced, leak out. For a long time the American capitalists have chafed and fumed over having to share the spoil with the governmental machine in Mexico, and more than once I have heard Ramon Corral, at present vice-

president of Mexico, and at that time Governor of Sonora, spoken of as being "a brigand at heart and a thief in the Republic." You see, Corral was making them divide up.

Some time ago I saw an interview in the "Denver Republican" with an American mining man from Sonora, in which it was flatly stated that the American government would have to take over Sonora to protect itself, which means, in plain English, that the capitalists down there propose to do in Mexico much as did the English financiers in South Africa. How astonishingly similar are the workings of capitalism in the different parts of the world!

My suspicions were aroused this time by a news dispatch from Bisbee, Arizona, in which it was stated that a revolution had broken out against the government of Diaz. From reading the papers it is clear that bodies of men in the employ of the American corporations were in waiting, armed, all along the border. Why, the very details of the Jamieson raid are being repeated.

The Denver papers tried to make it appear as if the Mexican government invited the co-operation of the United States troops, but that is a fiction, as is evident from what the Mexican consul

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OUTRAGEOUS POLICE

INTERFERENCE WITH I. W. W. MEETINGS IN KANSAS CITY, MO.

Illegal Arrests by Captain Weber, Who Permits Religionists and Fakirs Use of Streets—The Arbitrary "Justice" of Judge Kyle—Cases Will BeAppealed.

Kansas City, Mo., June 1.—It will be remembered that we reported the attempt of the local police to stop a street meeting held under the auspices of Pioneer Local No. 8, I. W. W., on the evening of May 24. This attempt proved futile and the meeting continued until regularly adjourned.

A rumor the next day was to the effect that some time after adjournment, three policemen made their appearance at the place where the meeting was held, and seeing a group of men discussing what had been said, one of

THE MARTYRDOM OF MARIE SPIRIDONOVА

FURTHER DOCUMENTS IN HEART-RENDING STORY OF COSSACK BARBARISM.

Report of M. Vladimiroff, Editor of the "Russ," Who Made a Personal Investigation at Tamboff—Painful Visit of Aged Mother to Her Daughter's Cell—Awful Report of Examining Physician, as Embodied in the Official Records—The Trial, and the Sentence to Death—Abramoff's End.

Translated for The People from "La Tribune Russ."

III.

Vladimiroff's Investigation.

The letter of Marie Spiridonova created an enormous sensation. The offices of the liberal newspapers were deluged with letters of protest by the thousands.

Everywhere the demand was put forth for an investigation, for the verification of the story, for fastening the guilt on the proper persons. The "Russ" sent to Tamboff its editor, Vladimiroff, who had already done excellent work in connection with the murders committed by the Semenoff regiment in the outskirts of Moscow.

Vladimiroff's report is as follows:

I set out for Tamboff, in the prison of which town Marie Spiridonova was held in durance. Throughout the performance of my mission, I was met by the greatest difficulties. The town was still in a state of siege; troops of Cossacks were continually parading the streets, as if to remind the inhabitants that "the eye which sees everything" was fixed on them. In every one's mind was still present the shooting of two workmen, Kagine and Kouznetzoff, who were denied the right of appeal, and shot in the prison court, directly under the windows of the other political prisoners, on Christmas eve.

Up to the time of my arrival also, Idanoff, the police commissioner visited night by night the dwellings of the quietly disposed citizens of Tamboff, carried on extortions and arrests, indulged in all sorts of obscenities and abuses, and generally terrorized the people.

In consequence, the dwellers in the town were on their guard constantly, driven to the extreme of caution and suspicion. Not even the slightest word was uttered without first making sure that no third person could see or hear what went on.

When I did gain access to persons sincerely desirous of giving me information which would throw a little light on the horrible treatment undergone by Mlle. Spiridonova, their words were always prefaced by a careful and cautious closing of the door, and a request to me to keep away from the window; and their recitation was constantly interrupted by roommates to guard against the approach of spies and eavesdroppers.

In short, it is evident that the course of my investigation was laid among dangers and difficulties of no little moment. Nevertheless, I was enabled to meet many well-informed and well-posted persons, and glean much valuable testimony. The names of my informants are, however, for obvious reasons, kept secret.

On February 4, Marie Spiridonova's mother was first permitted to visit her daughter, a visit which has not been allowed to be repeated. As the girl was too ill to arise, the mother was shown into the cell.

The mother did not know what ailed her daughter. Some rumors of her brutal treatment at the hands of Abramoff and Idanoff had reached her, but she did not believe them, or rather steeled herself against believing them.

As the iron door grated opened on its hinges, a lamentable spectacle spread out before the mother's gaze. On the earthen floor, huddled in a corner lay her daughter Maroussia, her precious, pretty Maroussia! Her head, swathed in bandages, rested on a pillow. One eye was hidden by another bandage. She did not stir at the entrance of the officer and the guard. The mother hesitated on the threshold, not daring to break the tomb-like silence.

A dreadful fear seized the poor mother. What was the matter with her daughter? Why was her head tied up in bandages? Seventeen days had passed since her arrest; were they true, then, those reports of the Cossack officers' treatment of her? For seventeen days the poor girl had lain there on the ground, without help, unable to raise her head from the pillow.

The heart-broken mother went over to the girl's side. A minute passed. The silence was unbroken.

Then the officer bawled out: "Marie Spiridonova, your mother has come to see you." At that Maroussia opened her eyes, and with a hardly perceptible motion of her head, beckoned to her mother to come closer. The mother crouched down on the ground beside her child. She gazed long and steadily at

her, speechless, while the great tears rolled down her cheeks. The officer dropped on his knees beside her, to catch every whisper between the two. The visit lasted twenty minutes. The mother put not a single question as to what had brought her formerly robust daughter to such a state. She felt all such questions to be profane; that they would further wound the girl's lacerated spirit. The girl said nothing on the subject, either.

Marie's face was long and white, testifying to her great suffering. One of her eyes, all swollen, and surrounded with discolorations and contusions, gave proof of the physical pains she had endured; but the other, clear and blue, looked affectionately into the mother's face.

With remarkable clearness of mind, the sick girl took up the task of consoling her mother, begging her not to become despondent at the thought that she would be hanged for her deed.

"Darling mother," she said, "I shall die joyously! Do not grieve at my fate, do not grow disconsolate over me; you have still four children; give you care to them. I regret only that I was not able to kill myself, instead of falling into the hands of these ruffians alive."

She spoke in a voice low and feeble; speech was difficult and painful. She spoke in turn of various family affairs. She begged her mother, after her death, to lavish her care on her brother Nicholas, entreating her to give him every opportunity to continue his studies at the Lyceum, as she had found him very earnest and capable.

When the twenty minutes were up, the officer rose, in cold, official voice, declared the visit at an end, and requested the mother to withdraw. The mother embraced her beloved Maroussia, tenderly arrayed her covers, and rose to her feet. Maroussia was so feeble she could only reply with a little nod of her head.

The mother vanished behind the portal, and the prison matron stepped in.

Perhaps the reader will now ask: "How comes it that all this time Marie Spiridonova lay on the ground, instead of on a cot or a stretcher? Was she thus couched on the bare earth all the seventeen days she had been there?"

Yes, all that time! And not only that, but she received practically no medical aid. One shudders at the idea of this poor, young girl, bruised and battered by frightful blows, overcome with abuse, almost dead, thus thrown into prison on the cold ground like an exhausted animal, instead of receiving attendance.

When interrogated on this point, the prison administration made the statement that "during her high fever and delirium, the sick girl had often fallen from her bed, and lain there for great lengths of time, with nothing on but her bed robes. Then, as there was no nurse to be had, nor any double width bed, they found the easiest way out to put her directly on the ground."

As stated above, the girl got next to no medical attendance. The prison physician was absent from the 20th of January till the middle of February. The sick nurse was also away. On the other hand, the police restrictions were of the most rigorous. At her door was posted a woman sentinel, an inspectress had charge of the section, and a guardienne superintended affairs in the cell. Mlle. Spiridonova was placed in the infirmary and stayed there on the earth floor all the while she was ill.

The health officer who alone attended her was obnoxious to her; she felt that all his medicine would be applied to doing her harm rather than good, so she ordered him from her cell, and preferred to remain unattended.

The food was frightful. In a letter confiscated upon the person of her sister Julie, during a search on February 19, Marie told of being given watered milk; the meat in the soup given her was so malodorous she was unable to eat it. She was maintained principally by food brought in by her sister, as was done with the other political prisoners.

Directly, upon the discovery of this letter, Julie was seized and thrown into another wing of the same prison. The police supposed that Marie's first letter had been smuggled out by the sister, and to prevent the making public of the second letter, Julie was also jailed.

Now, let us see in what state the officials, doctors and other persons chosen at random, found Marie when she was taken to Tamboff on her arrest.

The official commission charged with investigating the execution of Loujan-

ovski at Borisoglebsk, left Tamboff for that town, with a sober and learned judge at its head. On the way they met the train in which the Cossacks were bringing Marie Spiridonova to Tamboff. They entered her coach, and found her lying motionless, her whole head bandaged up, except one eye. When the judge began his interrogation, she could not sit up, she was so weak. In the course of the examination, she was several times taken with fits of delirium in which she named the officer of the Cossacks, linked his name with the physical torture endured by her, and cried out: "Isn't it over yet?" Then she would come to herself again, be aware of events about her, recognize persons and objects, and reply to the judge's questions concisely, with consecutiveness and clearness. And then she would fall again into her condition of unconsciousness and delirium.

These two states frequently alternated. At the first examination at Tamboff, Mlle. Spiridonova spoke perfectly rationally, until the questioning turned upon the execution of Loujanovski. Then the delirium took hold of her again, and brought the examination to an end.

When her lucid intervals became more frequent, she was still the prey of hallucinations. Frightful nightmares pursued her and destroyed her slumbers. Most often it was the Cossack officer, and the train on which she was brought to Tamboff which haunted her. She uttered heart-rending cries, threshed around on her bed, she wished to flee, to seek protection from the officer of the Cossacks. She went through the occurrences in the railway couch, and the terrible things she endured on the trip.

There are tie data extracted from the official report. Can there be any doubt as to the treatment inflicted on Marie Spiridonova by those refined torturers? The skin torn from her face, her hands, her arms, her legs, the hemorrhages, the loss of blood, the loss of her sight, the spitting of blood, the month and a half of illness, do they not declare to the world that her accusations are not the incoherent utterances of a demented person, as has been insinuated by the "Novo Vremya," but the correct statements of the monstrous and criminal act of rape-fieids, not hesitating to seek their gratification in the torturing and suffering of the victim fallen into their clutches?

The prison administration of Tamboff, seeking to establish the identity of the young girl brought from Borisoglebsk by the Cossacks, summoned before them an employee of the "Association of Nobles" of the town, where Mlle. Spiridonova had been employed as office clerk. The man declared he knew Marie Spiridonova well. When confronted with her he declared: "This is never Maroussia Spiridonova; it is somebody else!" He was unable to recognize the girl he well knew, as she lay there unconscious, her face swollen with black and blue marks, and only one eye visible.

But we now come to the most frightful, the most horrible of the things permitted me to disclose to the reader. It will serve to answer the question formerly put, namely: Is it possible that that wretch Abramoff took advantage of the bruised and exhausted young girl, to possess her?

Is there any evidence, any ground for the belief?

It is hard for me to write it; the pen trembles in my hand. I am about to write the conversation between Marie Spiridonova and the prison physician, after which each one may form his own opinion.

At length, towards the last days of her fever, the doctor returned to the prison after his month's absence. He went to Marie Spiridonova's cell. She met him with the question: "Tell me, I beg of you, what are the symptoms of syphilis?"

The physician, astounded at the question, demanded why she concerned herself about syphilis.

Marie Spiridonova replied that she had certain proofs that she had been outraged, and she feared having been infected with the dread disease.

The doctor told her that it was then impossible to determine positively whether she had been abused or not, as too long a time had elapsed, and an examination at that late period could lead to no definite conclusion. He said she should have submitted to a special medical examination as soon as she arrived at the prison, and asked why she had not done so.

Her reply was that she at the time believed herself about to be shot immediately, and that since then she had expected her death daily, even hourly. She was convinced that all the tortures which had been inflicted upon her since her capture at Borisoglebsk and been perpetrated at the instance of the administration. She felt that if it became known that her tormentor had gone to the furthest limits of infamy and had violated her, even during a period of unconsciousness, he would be richly rewarded for it by the administration.

Consequently, she determined not to disclose the horrible secret, in order not to bring additional favor upon the brute. Now that she found she was not to be summarily murdered without trial, she had concluded that her debauchers should be placed on the prisoners' bench. Hence she had decided to reveal her awful secret, and consent to an examination.

Thus she spoke. But any one with a human heart in his bosom will see that

CONDITIONS IN THE

WORKMEN'S PARADISE

FALSE RAINBOW PICTURES OF CAPITALIST AND BOURGEOIS PRESS EXPOSED.

Sadening Pages from Child Life in the "Little-Man's Eldorado"—There, as Elsewhere Under Capitalism, the Schools Are Robbed to Feed the Profits Hopper—Twelve-Year-Old Girl Kept on Move Fifteen Hours Daily, Only One Victim Among Hundreds—Cheap Milking Machines, Far from Easing Conditions, Intensify Them.

(From the Sydney People.)

New Zealand has been quoted by the world's labor press as the El Dorado of the workingman, as the outcome of what its writers have been pleased to regard as "socialistic" legislation. To demonstrate the manifold advantages of "small man" legislation, Seddonland has always been proudly pointed to and grandiloquently orated about as being the one country in the wide world where prosperity made its appearance without its capitalist complement poverty. We have read glowing accounts both in American and British journals of this land flowing with milk and honey, wherein it was chronicled that the land legislation was so perfect and production so regulated and systematized by law that an unemployed man or woman was a rare exception instead of as elsewhere the rule. So credulous were those socialist-makshists, that articles under striking catch-heads informed its readers of "New Zealand's Prosperity," under socialistic legislation. Nearer home every little capitalist-cum-labor-cum-anything and everything sheet had word-painted accounts of that "little-man's" country's glorious present and gilded future. Surrounded with so much glamor, it often aroused our curiosity to know why so many working class people deserted this modern El Dorado to struggle for a crust elsewhere, and on investigation found that New Zealand, in spite of land laws, land taxes, arbitration acts, etc., could boast of its unemployed, its poverty, its overworked and underpaid workers. And now, to dispel any illusion about New Zealand which may still linger in the minds of our distant contemporaries, attention is drawn to the following indictment extracted from a pure capitalist source:

OVERWORKED CHILDREN.

A new Zealand paper says: "It has long been recognized that under the high prices given in the North Island for land for dairy purposes, there was a danger that the children of the settlers were liable to be overworked. Two cases have been made public in the Wellington evening paper by a school teacher. The first case was that of a girl twelve years of age, rather weak and small of stature. She had to rise at 5 o'clock in the morning, and in all weathers, in a poorly-built cowshed, had

there was another motive for her long silence. The pure and modest girl, expecting her execution, put out of her mind the violence to which she had been subjected, and wished others also not to know of it.

The physician declined to make any definite statement, for the reasons above given.

Let now the reader recall to mind the scene depicted by Marie Spiridonova in her own letter:

"The officer carried me into a second class coach; he was drunk and amorous; his arms were about me, his hands loosened my clothing. His drunken lips whispered to me revolting things: 'What a breast like satin! What an elegant body!' He kicked my legs with his boots to cripple their resistance. I called the commissioner; he slept."

Let every honorable man carry in his heart his answer to the tales which will be told to discredit the words of Marie Spiridonova, which always flew back to the scene in the railway coach, and her repetition of the name of the Cossack officer. Let every woman in every land, re-echo that answer.

Let all the women of western Europe rise in a common protest for the defense of womanhood from the shameful disgrace of ignoble brutes.

Let all those who hold dear the honor of a sister, a wife, or a daughter, rise to the defense of those precious jewels. Let them make it clear to the hirelings of the present government that they are about to render account for their misdeeds before the tribunal of the popular conscience.

IV. The Trial.

The trial of Marie Spiridonova was held, of course, behind closed doors. Besides the judges and the lawyers for the defense, there were present two magisterial functionaries and Janouchewitch, the governor of Tamboff. There also were admitted, at the urgent request of the defense, one of Mlle. Spiridonova's sisters, and her aged mother; but the latter, as soon as the trial began,

to milk 12 cows. She then had her breakfast and prepared herself, and sometimes her sisters, for school, to which she had to walk two miles over a bad road. After school she had to walk home and again milk 12 cows. The child was struggling hard to pass the fifth standard, so that she could be withdrawn from school. The teacher noticed that her writing was failing off, and on inquiring the cause, found her fingers were stiff and hard from work and cracked across the palms and finger joints. The child was on the move fifteen hours per day. The second case was that of a boy twelve years of age, who was withdrawn from school when he was promoted to the sixth standard. The boy was bright and intelligent, and would have probably done well in any walk of life where literary attainments were a qualification, but he was wanted at home to bring in cows, assist in milking, drive the milk to the factory, and then assist in the general work of the farm. This involved working from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m."

Many similar cases could be stated in New South Wales. The cheap milking machine may obviate some of this child-slavery; meanwhile the law should look after the little ones.—*Sunday Times*.

This is the shade of the real picture of "cocky"-farm life—the picture of the small man on the land—and a condition the "labor" parties of Australia and New Zealand are out to perpetuate by bolstering up a system of small individual production. The small man on the land has a hard life everywhere in this age of cut-throat competition and scramble; he is the prey of financial octopuses, of commission agents, of market riggers, and last, but not least, the prey of himself. To try and spin his way he toils early and late; works wife and children unspeakable hours, and exploits to the bone every unfortunate with blithe hoisted, whose necessities drive them to his net. The small man—whether of land, factory, or shop—is by reason of his necessities and economic shortcomings, the most villainous exploiter existing, his cabin opportunities compelling him, if he would survive, to exploit his own flesh and blood, withering with overwork the little child-flowers ere they have time to bloom. The system demands this sacrifice or economic annihilation! That is the individualistic law of the "survival of the fittest" applied to

those who to-day are in triumph, they are not happy. Their triumph will not long endure, for all the victims of oppression, all the victims of persecution, will soon end this reign of suffering, and enter into a new life. I am about to leave this world. You can kill me; you can invent the most terrible agonies for me, but you cannot add to those I have already suffered."

The military jury withdrew, as a matter of form, to their room. In five minutes they returned with a verdict condemning Marie Spiridonova to death by hanging.

[It will be recollect that Mlle. Spiridonova's sentence was subsequently commuted to twenty years' imprisonment. Abramoff, acquitted by court martial at Moscow, on the charge of having assaulted her, returned to Tamboff arrogantly boasting of his exploit and regretful of not having done worse. He was shot at Borisoglebsk on April 16, and died the next day of his wounds, almost on the scene of his fiendish cruelty.]

TRADES UNIONISM

IN THE

UNITED STATES

By JUSTUS EBERT

A pamphlet, which gives an historical glimpse of the development of the principles and spirit of American trades unionism, from the earliest times to the present day.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

INDIANA S. L. P.

JOIN THE PROCESSION WITH A
FULL STATE TICKET.

Bernard, I. W. W. Man, the Standard
Bearer—Colorado-Idaho Outrages Con-
demned—Platform Declares Labor
Must Be Raised from a Commodity to
the Dignity of Manhood by a Revolu-
tion Abolishing the Profit and Wages
System.

(Special to the Daily People)

Indianapolis, Ind., June 5.—The State convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Indiana took place Sunday, June 3, in the meeting hall of Section Indianapolis. The convention was called to order by the temporary chairman, Henry Jung, of Evansville. Evan J. Dillon of Marion, was chosen permanent chairman, and F. P. Janke, secretary.

The following ticket was nominated during the afternoon session for the coming State election, to take place next fall:

State Secretary:

THEO. BERNINE,

Indianapolis.

Auditor of State:

J. T. L. REMLEY,

Indianapolis.

State Treasurer:

O. P. STONER,

Claypool.

Attorney General:

H. SCHNAUTZ,

Evansville.

Clerk Supreme Court:

G. DREYER,

Logansport.

Superintendent Public Instruction:

FRED BEACH,

Knightville.

State Geologist:

W. T. COLBERT,

Claypool.

State Statistician:

LOUIS PFEFFERLE,

Marion.

Judge Supreme Court:

JULIUS NEUMAN,

Decatur Township.

Judge Appellate Court:

MIKE DUTTINE,

Marion.

After the reading of the financial report of State Secretary and Treasurer F. P. Janke, and a few remarks upon the work in the State during the past two years and plans for the future campaign, committees upon resolutions and platform were appointed and the convention adjourned until two o'clock in order to give these committees time to prepare reports.

When the convention was again called to order the Committee on Resolutions was the first to report. It presented three resolutions which follow, and which were adopted by unanimous vote:

On I. W. W.

Whereas, It is absolutely necessary that the working class be organized on the economic as well as on the political field; and

Whereas, The old form of unionism is entirely inadequate to cope with the conditions of to-day and has outlived its usefulness; and

Whereas, The old form of unionism, as represented by the A. F. of L., instead of organizing the working class divides it and compels one set of workers to scab it upon another; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the I. W. W. is the only economic organization that is based upon the class struggle and proposes to organize the entire working class into one militant body. We call upon all members of the Socialist Labor Party to affiliate with the I. W. W. and render every service in their power.

The Party Press.

Whereas, The official organs of the Socialist Labor Party are an indispensable factor in the battle of the working class against its capitalist oppressors, and

Whereas, These organs, the Daily and Weekly People, Arbeiter Zeitung, Arbeiter, Der Arbeiter, Nepakarat and Ragine Nuova, are doing valuable service for the emancipation of our class; and

Whereas, These organs are not given the circulation their merit demands; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge each and every member and sympathizer to do his utmost to increase the circulation of these organs, thereby hastening the day of the awakening of an enlightened working class.

The Colorado-Idaho Outrage.

Whereas, The Governors of Colorado and Idaho have caused the unlawful arrest and deportation of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officers of the Western

Federation of Miners, on the trumped up charge of being accomplices in the murder of Ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg; and

Whereas, These arrests were made for the sole purpose of breaking up the only class conscious organization of the miners in the west; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention denounce this action as a criminal one and that we brand the Governors of these two States as criminals of the worst kind, which should not be tolerated in public office; and we call upon the working class to enter a protest against this infamy by uniting upon the industrial field in the J. W. W. for the purpose of taking and holding that which they produce, and upon the political field in the Socialist Labor Party, for the purpose of capturing the strongholds of political power in order to prevent any further occurrence of such outrages as this in Colorado and Idaho.

The platform committee next reported. The first draft of a platform was considered too lengthy and the matter was again referred back to the committee. The committee after a further session decided upon the following which was then adopted by unanimous vote:

Platform.

Fellow Workmen of Indiana:

Under the present form of Society, labor is a commodity; that is, an article for sale, like corn, lumber, iron, shoes, etc. It is universally so recognized by the capitalist class, as is evidenced by the common expression "labor market." Its price, or market value (wage) is determined, as in the case of all other commodities, by the quantity available and the demand for it. Throughout the past century labor saving machines have been introduced which have displaced the labor of thousands and millions of workers, and these workers later re-entering the field of labor in other industries have kept the average wage down close to the starvation point. The employers of labor in the meantime, however, profiting by the low price of the labor have amassed great wealth, and constantly introducing new labor-saving machinery, have made deeper and deeper the chasm between the capitalist and the wage worker until to-day it is practically impossible in the established industries to pass from wage worker to capitalist.

Understanding the disease, a consideration of the remedy is now in order. It is evident that no ordinary remedy is adequate, and the Socialist offers none such. In his judgment the profitless, opportunityless wage worker is going to feel no material relief until LABOR is lifted out of the market; out of the category of commodities, with cattle, swine and nails and is elevated to the dignity of MANHOOD. Frankly, this is not reform. It is revolution and reconstruction. Capital and wages constitute the basis of the present social system. The wages system is economically the present social system. There is but one way in which society can raise labor from the category of commodities and that is to take the great industries out of the hands of the capitalist and administer them for the general social good.

Socialism is a result which cannot be attained within the constitutional limitations of the State organization, but only by the nation. We therefore offer no State programme or platform but present to you the national platform of the Socialist Labor Party for your consideration, which demands the absolute, unconditional surrender of the means of production and distribution to the working class.

The convention also instructed its State Committee to place F. F. Young in the field as soon as funds were available. From the present indications we expect to have him at work within two weeks.

Quite a lengthy discussion was brought out under the order of Good and Welfare; delegates from various points in the State, telling of the conditions that confront them in their respective localities.

The convention adjourned sine die at 5:45 with three cheers for the Socialist Labor Party.

F. P. Janke, Secretary.

OUTRAGEOUS POLICE.

(Continued from page 1)

was a gratuitous insult to the working class.

Here the soft-soaping judge threw off the mask of fairness and impartiality and in a trembling rage said: "I don't care much for your opinion. I was going to discharge you men. But now I fine you ten dollars."

Fred Ritter was discharged.

The police court was crowded during this kangaroo trial.

An appeal has been taken from the decision.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

PRICE AND VALUE OF LABOR POWER

By A. Metzler, Rochester.

Induced by some violent onslaughts that were made recently against the Socialist Labor Party contention that labor power is sold below its value, not only temporarily but steadily so, I made up my mind to study up Karl Marx.

When I decided to find out for myself I did it with the stern determination that, if I should find out that Karl Marx really claims such a thing, as that the worker gets with his wages on the average the full value of his labor power, I would henceforth throw down the gauntlet to every supporter of Karl Marx, because, as a workingman, I know that such a claim, even if it should be backed up by the most scientific theory does not coincide with the facts.

Of course I found something quite different from what I might have expected after the clamors of our enemies. For instance, if we read Part IV., Chapter 15, "Machinery and Modern Industry" we find that the whole chapter is nothing else but a continuous lining up of facts, to show and prove that the use of machinery in production constantly lowers the price of social labor, regardless of the cost of reproduction and recuperation of human labor power, and that the wage worker is simply forced to adapt himself to prevailing conditions. So he says on page 390, edition of May, 1901 by Swan Sonnenschein & Co., London: "In the older countries, machinery, when employed in some branches of industry, creates such a redundancy of labor in other branches that in these latter the fall of wages below the value of labor power impedes the use of machinery, and from the standpoint of the capitalist, whose profit comes, not from a diminution of the labor employed, but of the labor paid for, renders that use superfluous and often impossible." And again on page 391: "In England women are still occasionally used instead of horses for hauling canal boats, because the labor required to produce horses and machines is an accurately known quantity, while that required to maintain the women of the surplus population is below all calculation." And further, in section 3 of the same chapter, he shows how machinery forces women and children into the factory, so that instead of the head of the family the whole family is forced into production and then says on page 392: "In order that the family may live, four people must now, not only labor, but expend surplus labor for the capitalist. Thus we see, that machinery while augmenting the human material that forms the principal object of capital's exploiting power, at the same time raises the degree of exploitation." Now in order to come to have a clear understanding of the meaning of the above quotations let us take a few words from page 392 namely: "The implements of labor, in the form of machinery, necessarily substitute natural forces for human force, and the conscious application of science instead of rule of thumb." This may be enough to prove that Karl Marx recognizes two distinct elements which constitute the social labor power. Now then, even if we accept the capitalist theory that the average price of social labor power coincides with its value, it will be seen at a glance, that this rule can not be applied to human labor power as such.

It is not intended here to go into any discussion as to the material conception of history as pointed out by Karl Marx, but without reference to it, it would be a phenomenal puzzle how a man that claims to have read Marx's "Capital" can say such a thing as the following: "As regards Labor power—Karl Marx teaches—That under capitalism the working power that can be made to flow from the human being is also a commodity—and as such is also subject to the law of value and all its corollaries. Its value therefore is determined by the amount of social labor embodied in the necessities required to produce and maintain it. And since Marx has established beyond dispute that on an average Price and Value coincide, it is manifestly absurd to say that what the wage worker gets is not the value but the price of his labor power. He gets the exact value in money and with the money gets the value in necessities."

Now just let us see what Karl Marx establishes. In Chapter XIX, page 532, he says: "But then, he (the capitalist is meant). The writer tries to buy all commodities as cheaply as possible, and always accounts for his profit by simple cheating, by buying under, and selling over the value. Hence he never comes to see that if such a thing as the value of labor really existed, he could not profit, his money would not turn into capital." Then in the same chapter on page 533, he says in regard to the value and price of labor power: "the same difference holds that holds in respect to all phenomena and their hidden substratum. The former appear directly and spontaneously as current modes of thought; the latter

must first be discovered by science. Classical political economy nearly touches the true relation of things without however consciously formulating it. THIS IT CANNOT SO LONG AS IT STICKS IN ITS BOURGEOIS SKIN."

Then in Chapter XX he analyzes the time wages and shows how the lowering of wages produces an extension of working time and an extension of working time again in turn, produces a lowering of the price of labor; and then he says on page 550:—

"The competition thus created between the laborers allows the capitalist to BEAT DOWN the price of labor, whilst the falling price of labor allows him, on the other hand, to SCREW UP still further the working time." Now where there is a continuous BEATING DOWN of wages and a continuous SCREWING UP of labor time the result can not at all be a state of balance between price and value; therefore we read on page 500: "In this way an abnormally low selling-price of the commodity arises, at first sporadically, and becomes fixed by degree; a lower selling price which henceforward becomes the constant basis of miserable wage for an excessive working time, as originally it was the product of these very circumstances."

All these quotations are brought forward to prove that Karl Marx very decidedly and unmistakably denied and disproved exactly that which our critics claim he has established beyond dispute. But so far we have only seen the negative side of the question and it would not be worth the study which he has undergone if he did not reach a conclusive, positive result, and so he did. In Chapter XXI he analyzes piece wages and shows clearly that these neither have any relation with the value of labor power, and then also shows that even the term labor power is too vague to denote something whose value could be determined; he explains that labor power must be measured first by time and then concludes on pages 563-564: "Piece-wages do not, in fact, distinctly express any relation of value. It is not, therefore, a question of measuring the value of the piece by the working time incorporated in it, but on the contrary of measuring the working time the laborer has expended, by the number of pieces he has produced. In time wages the labor is measured by its immediate duration, in piece wages by the quantity of products in which the labor has embodied itself during a given time. The price of labor time itself is finally determined by the equation: value of a day's labor=daily value of labor power. Piece wages is, therefore, only a modified form of time wages."

Now if this means anything it means that even the capitalist does not find the price of labor power for a given time, by the cost for its reproduction because this is not at all decided quantum, but he finds this price by and through the value of its product, and there is certainly no other way for us to determine the value of labor power. If we further consider that Karl Marx wrote his "Capital" for the purpose to prove to the world that the capitalist has no other function on earth than to absorb and accumulate surplus value and transform it into capital and thereby into a means for degrading and exploiting the very power that creates this and all values, then we are not only justified but are forced to claim that the value of labor power is equal to its product, that means all the 100 per cent of it, or in other words "Labor is entitled to all it produces."

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How a man that claims to have read "Capital" can claim that the laborer gets with his wages the price and consequently the value of his labor power, and in the same breath tries to prove that the working class only gets a certain percentage (say 23 per cent) of its products, would be a mystery and could not be explained as a mere slip of human nature; nor could it be explained as ignorance. It can only be explained when we take into consideration the historic mission of the bourgeoisie, with its habitual and persistent cheating and deceiving; that explains it all. The company in which one moves about imbues him with the ideas that are prevailing there, so that he becomes a helpless slave to those ideas, from which he can no more part than from his skin. At the basis of the different layers in society, however, are the different material interests.

The State Constitution as adopted at the State Convention held in Pittsburgh Pa., in 1905, was adopted after striking out section 6 of article, so as to conform with the National Constitution as amended by the last referendum vote of the membership.

The State Convention instructed the State committee to send out the following proposition to the members of the S. L. P. in this State, for a referendum vote:

That we levy an assessment of two dollars per year on each member for agitation purposes; one dollar payable on the first day of January, and one dollar payable on the first day of July; the first assessment to be levied the first day of July, 1906.

The State Secretary, David T. Lentz, then reported as follows:

These last eight months have not developed an unusual amount of activity in the Socialist Labor Party in this State; there has been very little agitation carried on.

We have only one Section in good standing at the present time, Allegheny County Section with a membership of 202, also 10 members at large; Section Philadelphia having disbanded several months ago. But from reports received lately the prospects are very bright for reorganizing Section Erie, Allentown, Scranton and Philadelphia. Applications

PENNSYLVANIA S. L. P.

(Continued from page 1.)

porary chairman and D. E. Gilchrist and D. T. Lentz temporary secretaries. William G. Cowan, R. L. Mathews and Frank Weber were elected as a Committee on Credentials. They recommended that the following delegates be seated:

Walter Kephart, William G. Cowan, Fred Uhl, John Kenoy, Thomas Bank, James Clark, George Able, D. E. Gilchrist, Frank Weber, J. L. Male, Jr., J. A. McConnell, William Marshall, William Crum, R. Mathews, Charles Kessler, D. T. Lentz, J. Lynch and James Gray. Approved.

An order of business was then adopted.

The following permanent officers were then elected, James A. McConnell, chairman; William Cowan, vice-chairman; D. T. Lentz and D. E. Gilchrist, secretaries.

The following resolution presented by J. A. McConnell was adopted after a lengthy discussion:

Whereas, The Socialist or Labor Movement is not only a political movement for the overthrow of the present capitalist society, but also an economic movement to organize the working class of industries with an economic organization of those industries, whose motto: "An injury to one is an injury to all" will close down the whole industry if necessary to combat the unceasing assaults of the Capitalist Class in its relentless pursuit for more profit, which means still further degradation for the working class; and

Whereas, The economic movement of labor, to keep pace with the development of capitalist production, must organize the working class on class lines, and face the capitalist owners of industries with an economic organization of those industries, whose motto: "An injury

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 FranklinPublished Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.Entered as second-class matter at the
New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep to
a copy of their articles, and not to expect
them to be returned. Consequently, no
stamps should be sent for return.SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE
UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Cursed be the social lies that warp us
from the living truth!

—TENNYSON.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

First the New York Central directors, then Paul Morton of the Santa Fe, then the whole bunch of the Standard Oil managers, then the Pennsylvania Railroad, then the Gas Companies, then the directors of the four leading insurance companies, then the Armour brigade, to say nothing of the scores of leading political officials, etc., etc., one after another the "elite" of the land stand convicted of larceny, swindle, perjury. The situation with regard to these folks is best summed up by quoting the grand jury which declined to indict certain leading financial lights on the ground that "if we indict them we would have to indict all the leading officials of all the leading financial institutions of the land." The grand jury stated what everybody knows. There is not a capitalist concern in existence in the land that is not a violator of the law and of decency and that, had they its masters' deserts, would now be in the penitentiary.

These revelations, shocking and heinous, are not petty "red light" offences committed by an element which ranks among the submerged of society. The revelations affect the leading men, and they would affect the leading women too if the police were not "hushed." They affect and expose our "captains of industry." They prove these to be felons of the first magnitude. They make it clear that these felons have one hand in the people's pockets and the other at the people's throats. And these are the folks that have ever been held up as masters, as pillars of Law and Order, as beacons of social purity, as beacons of patriotism.

The question comes—Of what does it avail to expend thousands of dollars, nay tens of thousands, in night billets for policemen to keep burglars from breaking into houses and banks, of what does it avail if such vermin as these "captains of industry" can be our ruling class?

CANNING THE WORKING CLASS.

The "Packing Houses" revelations have set the Republican, the Democratic and the Reform press wagging their tongues at a terrific rate. So terrific is the rate that the suspicion is suggested that these folks "protest too much."

What is it that these papers are so horrified about? Among the putrid matter that is packed in cans and sold as "jewel" the little finger of a little child was found. Is this matter to horrify the mouthpieces of capital? That it should horrify the Socialist, that is natural. Is not the Socialist a "Utopian" who "fails to make due allowance for the frailties of human nature"? But why should it horrify the capitalist press—from the Hearst press down?

Was it only one little finger of one little child that Hearst "canned" when he raised the price of his paper upon the waifs who peddle his sheet? It was all the fingers, and the legs, and the arms, and the lungs of the rafts of little tots that were "canned" at one fell swoop for "Reformer" Hearst to feast upon!

And when those little tots landed in the slaughter-house to be canned did they find themselves lonesome? Indeed not. Their fathers and mothers and sisters were there ahead of them—the miners and factory workers, the proletariat of the land put through the process of being slowly bled and their marrow slowly transmuted into the costly viands that the capitalist luxuriates upon. Nor did the tots, sent to the slaughter house by Hearst, find there only the steadily-in-streaming stream of working people. They found the stream swelled off and on by sudden accessions from another source. Whenever, not satisfied with plundering the Working Class out of fully four-fifths of its product, the Capitalist Class wishes to "can" the Working Class at a larger ratio and finds working-

men rising in the camp of Labor and striving to organize their class to resistance, then these workingmen are thrown headlong into the "canning" department and are chopped up and "prepared" bodily. It so happens at every strike of any magnitude. The policemen's clubs, the militia's rifles, "fetch" these workingmen in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, in the gold and silver fields of Colorado, on the railroad tracks, in the factory towns—everywhere in the land this "short process" of "canning" has dyed red the soil of the Nation. Just now in Idaho, three men are in jail—Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone—picked out and marked for sudden "canning," and would have been "canned" before now but for the protest—the first intelligent and organized protest in the land—raised by the Working Class.

Tis not the little fingers of little children only, but the whole body of little children, with the bodies of their Working Class fathers and mothers, thrown in for good measure, that are dumped into the witches' caldron from which the Capitalist Class serve their banquet tables. Nor will the Democratic, Republican and Reform capitalist press succeed in hushing up the horrors of that wholesale "canning process" by the noise they are now raising over the "Packing-Houses" of Chicago and a few other cities. The capitalist system is a Packing-House as broad as the whole country. No "inspection" will abate the nuisance. The nuisance must be uprooted.

THE REAL REVELATION.

Neill and Reynolds are thrown into the shade. However startling their revelations on the packing house atrocities, these revelations do not hold a candle to the revelation made by Ogden Armour from his juketing trip in Europe. Boiled down to its essence, Armour's protest amounts to this: "Great vested interests are attacked, the act is criminal." Armour's revelation covers the field, the whole capitalist field.

No more than two years ago a similar protest went up from the owners of certain tenement houses in this city. The tenements were condemned as unsanitary and conducive to immorality, and certain repairs were ordered. The owners protested. They did not protest that the charges were false. Utterly bereft of the sense of truthfulness as these landlords are, like the rest of their ilk, yet did they not venture to contradict a single charge. They ducked upon that, but they objected to "confiscation" they asserted that their tenements were "Property," "Sacred Property"; that if they are deprived of them, they would be deprived of their living; they maintained that such a course would be "revolutionary and subversive of society," etc. In short, they stood upon their "Vested Rights." That performance was upon a smaller stage. The Armour performance is upon a national stage. It reveals the capitalist principle that there is PROPRIETARY RIGHT IN' WRONG, and that is what the capitalist class has in mind when it speaks about the SACREDNESS OF PROPERTY.

What does it matter whether the railroads can and do ruin whole communities? That is but a feature of their being private property. To abolish the objectionable feature the private property rights would have to be assailed—that is an assault upon Vested Rights, and subversive of Law and Order.

What does it matter whether the Standard Oil commits arson in order to overcome competitors? That is but a feature of its being private property. To abolish the objectionable feature the private property rights would have to be assailed—that is an assault upon Vested Rights, and subversive of Law and Order.

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And so now. What does it matter that the packing houses sell poison and kill wholesale, and still more wholesale undermine the health of the people? That is but a feature of their being private property. To abolish the objectionable feature the private property rights would have to be assailed—and that would be an assault upon Vested Rights, and subversive of Law and Order.

—Yes, the Law and Order of Disorder and Sin! The sooner subverted the better.

GIVING THE SNAP AWAY.

"The Butte Miner," the property of the multi-millionaire United States Senator from Montana, Wm. A. Clark, is wroth at the action of the convention of the Western Federation of Miners, now in session in Denver. It calls the action of the convention the fastening of the Union to politics, and that politics Socialism. Now, what did the convention do?

Miners' Union No. 1 of Butte sent to the convention ten delegates to which it is entitled. Of these delegates the convention seated eight without further ado, and referred the credentials of the other two to a special committee, the credentials of these two being contested by two other delegates. Upon investigation the convention decided to seat the two contestants, on the ground that the

other two had not been elected. That was all. This notwithstanding, the Republican party organ of the Republican Senator Clark not only declares the act to be a pronouncement for Socialist politics, but is incautious enough to assert that the two would-be rejected applicants for seats in the convention had been UNSEATED. This assertion is an unguarded and self-accusing act. It betrays the fact that the Republican capitalist politician Clark claims to have positive, private and inside knowledge concerning a thing that happened behind the closed doors of a Union—positive, private and inside knowledge concerning a matter, which, according to the very principle that the Senator pretends to stand upon (the absence of all politics in the Union), he has no business to have any inside knowledge on. The assertion lays bare underground manœuvres on the part of the Senator. It points quite clearly to the Republican politician Clark's participation, somehow, in the Union's election for delegates!

Unerring is the instinct of the capitalist. Whenever an organization of Labor refuses to be run by capitalist interests, the capitalist forthwith announces the act as Socialist. He is right, nor is he wrong when he declares the act to bear a political complexion. An organization of Labor may not be quite aware of just what it is doing when it follows its own instinct and runs itself, without capitalist dictation; the capitalist, however, is forthwith fully aware of what the act portends. He knows that what is not capitalist is against capitalism; he knows that what is against capitalism is Socialism, if not ripened Socialism at least potential Socialism; he knows that capitalism, being inseparable from politics, whatever opposes capitalism must eventually, if not sooner, also assume the political aspect; in short, he knows that if a Labor organization is not animated by capitalist thought and run by capitalist politics there is but one other thought—Socialist thought—but one other politics—Socialist politics—to fill the vacuum. Hence the froth at the mouth of Senator Clark's paper; hence the paper's rage at the "Socialistic" conduct of the Denver Convention; hence the paper's trepidation lest the Union lose its "standing" and lest "the interests of the entire community" suffer by so "ill-advised a policy."

Praise is due to Senator Clark for having his capitalist scent so keen; but condemnation is due to the Senator's judgment for being so dull as to allow his feelings to run away with him in such a manner as to give the snap away. But, then, Senator Clark has an established reputation, rendered all the more conspicuous by the conspicuous political eminence that he purchased, for being as stupid as a ground-hog.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS.

Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year 50
Daily People, 2-8 New Reade st., N. Y., per year \$3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year 1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year 50
Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 193 Columbus st., Cleveland, O., per year 1.00
Nepakarai (Hungarian Weekly), 714 East 9th st., N. Y., per year 1.80
Ragione Nueva (Italian Monthly), 22 Bond st., Providence, R. I., per year 25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above.

Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary, S. L. P.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade or labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six states to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereto to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(Box 1576).

Shyster Socialism Illustrated

A recent article in *The People*, entitled "Shyster Socialism," made reference to the "Socialism" of the stamp that Gompers's man, Adolf Strasser, punctured—with "one little question" at the Denver convention of the A. F. of L., and thereby let all the wind out of the bag of the bogus thing. The allusion to that episode called forth several letters, asking for the details of the episode. In answer to these correspondents we reproduce a passage from the address "The Warning of the Gracchi," which tells the story and its application. Here it is:

"When, at the critical stage of the revolution, in Rome, that he was active in, Tiberius Gracchus took a 'short cut across lots,' and removed, regardless of 'legality,' the colleague that blocked his way, consciously or unconsciously Tiberius acted obedient to the canon of the Proletarian Revolution that it must march BY ITS OWN LIGHT, look to itself alone, and that, whatever act it contemplates, it judges by the Code of Law, that, though as yet unformulated into statute, it is carrying in its own womb. When, afterwards, Tiberius looked for justification to the laws of the very class that he was arrayed against, he slid off the revolutionary plow, and dragged his revolution down, along with himself. The revolutionist who seeks the cloak of 'legality' is a revolutionist spent. He is a boy playing at soldier."

"It was at the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in 1894, that a scene took place which throws much light on the bearing of this particular point on the Movement of our own days. The A. F. of L. at a previous convention, had ordered a general vote upon a certain 'declaration of principles.' Among these principles there was one, the tenth, which a certain class of people, who called themselves Socialists, were chuckling over with naive delight. They claimed it was 'Socialistic.' One of their number had bravely smuggled it into the said 'declaration.' For a whole year these revolutionists had been chuckling gaily, and more loudly. The Unions actually polled a majority for all the 'principles' of the celebrated 'Plank 10' included. At the Denver Convention the vote was to be canvassed; but the Labor Leaders in control threw out the vote of the, to them, good and sufficient reason that 'the rank and file didn't know what they had been voting for' (Applause). Hold. That is not the point; that is only the background for the point I am coming to. But before coming to that, let me here state that the rank and file merely submitted to such treatment. The point lies in a droll scene that took place during the debate to throw out that vote. The scene was this:

"I had the string tied to me," in the laconic way in which a member of the I. W. W. tells us he lost his job, because he distributed I. W. W. literature among his shopmates. The bare appearance of the literature of revolutionary unionism is a disturber of the peaceful enjoyment of the life of the capitalist brigands.

The pure and simple political Socialist thinks the strike a thing of the past. He has in mind the strike as a weapon in the hands of pure and simple unions, and it is true that with them it has lost effectiveness, because their "strike" is as out of date as pure and simple craft unionism itself. In the hands of the I. W. W. the strike becomes an intelligent class conscious weapon, aimed at the exploiter, and effective because, as one man, the I. W. W. while resisting encroachment in the shop is banded together for the emancipation of labor.

The profits which the capitalists enjoy, and the barely living wages of the workers, are both produced by the toil of the workers. The capitalist, by reason of his ownership, solely, seizes the lion's share of labor's product. The larger the profits the smaller will the wages be, and the more the workers can force for themselves in the shape of wages, the less will the profits be. The struggle for more wages by the workers, on the one hand, and the fight by the capitalists to increase profits on the other, brings about the class struggle, an irrepressible conflict. How nonsensical to say, as do some of "our" brilliant preachers and journalists, "Capital and Labor should get together and adjust their differences."

One point of contrast, strong and clear, between the old style pure and simple union, and the new or I. W. W. unionism, is the cowardice of the old and the bravery of the new. And this is not to be wondered at; the old unionism accepts things as they are, the new unionism is marching to the conquest of capitalism, firm in the knowledge that as soon as their fellow workers hear the bugle call, they too will wheel in line to the slogan: The World for the World's Workers.

The Milwaukee physician who believes anarchy can be exterminated by exiling all anarchists to an island, is misaplying medical science to sociological diseases. Causes, not symptoms, must be treated in society, as in man; preservation, not cure, must be the aim. Isolation deals with the symptom, the anarchist, and not the cause, the social conditions, that create him. The prevention of these social conditions will at once render the inoculation of anarchist ideas impossible, and make isolation unnecessary. All else is placing medical science on its head.

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The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

A "REFORM" YEAR

The Meaning of Reform Movements and

How to Offset Them.

This year the political "reformer," bleeding for poor suffering humanity, will be abroad in the land. Invariably the "reformer," it will be found, endeavors to revive the dead past, and were it possible to halt the present economic development the working class would suffer thereby. The subjection of the worker is due to the fact that the means of labor, the sources of life, are in the hands of a few—the capitalists, and that unless the worker yields up tribute in the shape of surplus value to the capitalists he is denied the right to life.

The economic dependence of the worker, upon the monopolizer of the means of life, is the basis of the general servitude of the worker politically, and mentally, and the cause of social misery. The reformer shuts his eyes to this fact and promises salvation to the workers by "curbing the trust." For the worker to take the field in favor of such schemes is simply to waste his energies. It is harking back to the days, in the early history of capitalism, when the workers destroyed the machine and otherwise tried to retard capitalist development.

No reform political measure can remove the effects of the capitalist system of production. The political reformer would not if he could, and could not if he would abolish the existing system of private property in the means of life. And no matter how far-reaching his reform may seem to be, it will, upon examination, be found to be based upon some economic interest. Thus anti-trust reform is based upon the economic interests of the small producer, whom the trust concentration of capital is driving out of existence.

The interests of the working class demand a far different program than that mapped out by the reformer. The cornerstone of the present social system is: private property in the instruments of production. The larger and more proficient these instruments of production become the worse off are the mass of the propertless workers. Their salvation lies in the collective ownership of the means of life—the machinery of production. Their purpose, then, is not to hark back to the day of our daddies, but to call into being a social system that shall correspond to our interests; and this the workers are doing to-day by organizing the Industrial Workers of the World—to take and hold the machinery of production for the benefit of the working class.

Some may say "Yes, that is all very well, but we will be dead and gone before the efforts of the I. W. W. can succeed. Give us something now." As before pointed out reform—which wouldn't be reform if it didn't claim ability to tinker the present system—reform, is based upon this very system. No reform does other than retard development. The reformer merely serves to yank the worker for a moment from the clutches of the capitalist lion in order that the middle class hyenas may get a suck at the blood.

Through the I. W. W., on the other hand, is the only way that the workers can at all improve their condition now, while marching on to the ultimate goal, the Co-operative Commonwealth. The struggle between Capitalism and the Industrial Workers is like a struggle between contending armies. The I. W. W. will secure raises in wages, will shorten the hours of labor, will see that child labor ceases, will establish sanitary conditions, etc., not as the final aim of its efforts, but as victories won on its way to the ultimate goal.

The reformers will try to get the support of the workers to day, in order to obtain their support. But if we bring the right literature to bear the reformer will have a hard row to hoe. When you meet a workingman who has been bitten by the maggot of reform hand him a copy of Reform or Revolution. That pamphlet will show to him that the working class can get nothing out of reforms; it will show him that only revolution can benefit the working class.

In the pamphlet the following subjects are discussed: Reform, Revolution, Government, Materialism, Morality, the Class Struggle, What Reformers Seek, What Revolutionists Seek, and an analysis of False Movements.</

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BEHIND THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The Caldwell, Idaho, courts having decided to postpone the Moyer-Haywood trials until after the U. S. Supreme Court renders a decision on the habeas corpus proceedings, the question arises, what should be the next move of the working class in the matter? It stands to reason that December is a long way off. Before the cycle of time will have made it an actuality, an election will have taken place in Idaho, which, if its results are favorable to the hosts of Gov. Gooding, will be construed as an endorsement of his outrageous conduct in the case. This will serve to embolden the criminal forces enrolled under the banner of the Mine Owners' Association. On the other hand, the long interval of time that will elapse before the U. S. Supreme Court decision is rendered, will also permit the indignation now vigorously expressing itself to subside; a fact which will further embolden our friends, the mine-owning enemy. Under the circumstances, since eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, it behoves us to get busy, in order to render ineffectual these two influences. This can be done in no better way than through the education of the working class. Between now and next December we will have ample time to make known the facts and the causes of this now famous as well as infamous case. Every scrap of literature printed on the matter should be extensively circulated. No speaker on the stump, at lectures, or otherwise, should fail to make reference to it. The pamphlets treating of similar cases, like "Altgeld's Pardon," should be pushed out—in brief, the time should be so employed that whatever move may occur in December the members of the Mine Owners' Association will find us ready for them. Let there be no subdience in our protest. Let us aim to make it deeper and more effective. We have ample time in which to do it. Let us begin at once.

Workingman,
New York City, June 5.

MOVING IN A CIRCLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People—With great joy I read now more frequently than ever in *The People* about the blows which are being delivered to the *Volkszeitung* and its supporters, the labor fakirs, by the up-to-date, class-conscious fighters in their own ranks. I only wish that these blows would fall more rapidly. The *Volkszeitung*, with its fakir gang, can well be termed the rubbish in the path of the just now forming army, the I. W. W.

In Toronto we are without the pale, our protest meeting was anathematized by the local vultures of pure and simpledom, the Labor Temple was denied the protest committee. The I. W. W. was discovered to be represented upon it, and the discovery caused the brood to scurry for cover, via their stock in trade, lies. The I. W. W. is growing, and must continue to grow and the methods taken by the enemies of revolutionary unionism will rebound back upon them with disastrous results to the liars and slanderers and capitalist subversives. The fakir is relieving the I. W. W. of home labor by assisting in the preparations for his own burial and he doesn't know it. Will we tell him?

I hear that the carpenters' local in Montreal is out on strike and that three members have gone from the Toronto local to scab upon the strikers in Montreal. They get \$18 per week for a certain contracted time. It certainly looks like pure and simpledom O. K.: it's good enough to be true. Maybe the I. W. W. is responsible for it? Who knows? It's responsible for so much.

Fraternally,
James M. Reid,
Toronto, Canada, May 30.

UNITY IN MONTREAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Enclosed you will find money order for \$1 for Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund collected by the May Day Conference Committee as follows: Collected at May Day meeting, \$10.00; badges for parade, \$5.50; from Comrade Gugure, \$5.00; from Comrade Newmark, 50c.; total, \$21.00.

At the concluding meeting of the May Day Conference, it was decided to issue a call requesting the various Socialist organizations to send delegates to a conference which will endeavor to find ways and means of uniting the Socialist forces in Montreal. The S. L. P. and the S. D. P. have already expressed their willingness to assist in bringing about unity. A committee was elected to notify the progressive clubs and organizations. The first meeting will be held on Friday, the 15th of June, at 8 p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 3 East Craig street (top floor). All workingmen who believe in working class political action are invited to attend.

Yours fraternally,

W. J. Dorman,
Organizer, I. W. W.,
10 Cadieux St., Montreal.

June 3, 1905.

SUGGESTIONS TO STUMP SPEAKERS

To the Daily and Weekly People—It is far removed from me to tell our speakers just how to conduct their respective campaign talks, but I think it would be of a great benefit to us, if we should occasionally "swap" our experiences. That feeling prompts me to say:

Nutmeg Baker,
Nantucket, Conn., June 3.

STIRRING UP THE ANIMALS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The leaders of the A. F. of L. have, in various ways and vociferous yappings, proclaimed to the rank and file of their organizations, "be not afraid that your indispensable leaders will suffer from the effects of insomnia; the Industrial Workers of the World are not capable of disturbing intellects that meet in solemn

conclave with your great brothers Belmont, Easley, et al.

Alas for their loud protestations. The facts loudly proclaim their falsity and tell the true tale of an agonized crowd of job-holders and job-hunters infuriated at the realization that their occupations will sooner or later be gone. They are resorting to all foul means to traduce the I. W. W. in the hope that the, to the fakirs, fatal day of reckoning may be postponed; yet that deferring gives no more the peaceful days of yore. The halcyon days of fakirdom are gone forever.

Taking Youngstown, Ohio, as the latest refutation of the fakirs non-peace destroying, and no use bothering with the I. W. W., it doesn't cut any figure, phrases, we discover the Haywood Local of the I. W. W. in the course of its striking for better conditions, causing all the vultures of pure and simpledom to swoop down upon Youngstown, some at the behest of their capitalist masters, who are by virtue of the I. W. W. flying signals of distress, some to, as far as possible, protect their dues-graff, and all together, to show how a pure and simple flock of vultures feed at the expense of the interests of the wage worker. There's Flynn, the "hero" of the retreat from Pittsburgh. There's O'Sullivan showing to his masters how nicely craft unionism with the union label dovetails into the capitalist system, how nicely scabbery can be made as A. F. of L. virtue. There's P. J. Minahan, of the Teamsters' Union, who was a leader in the teamsters' rout in Chicago recently. There's Stewart Reed, past master in the simple art of bumble, and there's an officer of the Bakers' Union about to add to the flock.

Haywood Local, I. W. W. has certainly, in its endeavor to rescue the honest rank and file from being the "lawful" prey of the vultures, caused a nasty flock to wing their way from all quarters in defense of their "lawful" food.

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Fraternally,

James M. Reid,
Toronto, Canada, May 30.

THE OLD LESSON ONCE MORE.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The long-looked-for beef report of the Neill and Reynolds Commission has at last appeared in print.

The conditions of the yards, the buildings, the slaughter houses, the treatment of meats, and, above all, the treatment of the workers, teaches us the same every day lesson over again. To think that all this could be avoided with but a small expense (to their large income) shows to every clear-sighted man that capitalist necessity to make profit is ever present.

To show that the capitalist values the life of a workingman at very little when profits are concerned, a remark of a New York contractor will suffice. Speaking at a banquet he said that it was

TID-BITS

FROM THE NEW YORK S. P. CONVENTION.

(By Steno.)

First. That the Hearst "getting the votes" but not the job incident, can be utilized by us to show the weakness of that line of pure and simple political reasoning on the part of the working class, and this gives us (at least it has given me) whenever I have been on the stump this year, a splendid chance to send home the I. W. W. organization plan to my auditors—and, I believe, with good results.

Now, as to the second proposition. The insurance scandals and the kind of "justice" that is being doled out to Perkins, et. al., is capital for us to clinch the class struggle microbe, and bring it home to our listeners; a splendid vehicle for that purpose, and a live one at the moment.

The capitalist class has given us these two clubs and I feel as though we should use them. At any rate, comrades, think on the suggestions.

Fraternally,

Timothy Walsh.
Jamaica, June 8, 1906.

CRAFT UNIONISM IN OPERATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The following facts from the May and June "Stonecutters' Journal" show craft unionism in its logical operation:

In Hamilton, Ont., on the 1st of April, the Bricklayers' Union came out for an increase to 50 cents per hour. The Bank of Hamilton, in course of construction, was getting "scab" stone from Chicago. The stonemasons refused to work for the contractors, Wm. Grace & Co., but the Bricklayers' Union kindly came to the rescue of the Grace firm by supplying men capable of doing the work the stonemasons refused to do. This, too, despite the fact that the bricklayers had been shown letters from Chicago proving the stone to be cut "scab."

Another delegate said he too believed the *Volkszeitung* Corporation should open its doors for English speaking comrades, "English speaking comrades who can be trusted" "not that narrow minded lot."

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Delegate Oppenheimer said he had discovered the reason "The Worker" has only ten thousand (sic) circulation. The paper is unwieldy, in size and shape, the speaker knows what will happen.

The last I heard of it there were a few workingmen who owned some shares of stock, the Carnegies, however, were still controlling affairs.

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OFFICIAL**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Read Street, New York.

S. L. P. OF CANADA

National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street, London Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

2-6 New Read Street, New York City.

(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting held at headquarters,

Daily People building, 2-6 New Read Street, New York city, on Friday, June 8.

Deutsch in chair; C. Olson absent.

Communications, six letters from State Organizer Rudolph Katz, on securing signatures for nominating petitions, which is progressing very favorably; and conditions of sections, also prospects of increasing number of same in unorganized counties. The information on this head was very encouraging. The work of organizing will be taken up when work of securing signatures is completed. Letters filed: From Section Kings County, answering letter of inquiry relative to action taken by sections in carrying out recommendations of Troy State convention for the building up of a State agitation fund; and stating that the section is circulating subscription lists, taking up regular monthly collections and will give one-third of proceeds of an outing to be held. Filed. From Section Erie County, answer on same subject, stating that Section will give part proceeds of Fourth of July outing; is taking up weekly collections from members; will arrange to secure stipulated sum from friends, sympathizers and Weekly People readers; has got subscription lists in circulation, and may consider another project for raising funds before season is over; is busy moving, to new headquarters at Broadway and Jefferson street, Buffalo. Filed. From Section New York County on same subject, as follows:

Justus Ebert, Secretary of State Committee, S. L. P.

Dear Comrade:

I have been instructed to make the following reply to your letter of inquiry as to what our Section has done in the raising funds for the State Campaign:

We have decided to give twenty per cent. of the proceeds realized from our picnic on July 4 to be held at Cypress Hills Park. This ought to bring the State Committee about \$5000.

Second—We have decided to call upon sub-divisions to take up contributions at each of their meetings, and to circulate as much as possible the State Campaign lists and State agitation cards. Eleven dollars and fifty-one cents have so far been collected on the lists and turned over to your financial secretary.

Third—The matter of arranging pack-age parties in the homes of some of our comrades has been taken up and has netted good results.

Yours fraternally,
L. Abelson, Organizer.

Ordered published. From Section New York, requesting circular be issued to party membership throughout the State on the need of an energetic campaign this fall. Compiled with; and Moonellis elected to draft circular. From Suffolk County, regarding the securing of signatures. Referred to Correspondence Bureau. From James Noonan, organizer Section Schenectady, on conditions. Secretary instructed to answer. From Section Albany, collection on campaign lists. Filed.

Financial report for May was adopted as follows: Receipts, dues stamps, \$56.04; mileage, \$14.01; State Agitation Fund, \$140.87; total, \$210.92.

Expenditures: N. E. C. for stamps, \$70.00; agitation (Katz), \$91.50; Notary certificates, \$2.50; postage and sundries, \$10.04; total, \$174.04; balance, \$36.88; total, \$210.92.

Correspondence Bureau reported on work of securing signatures in various counties. It was decided that Correspondence Bureau write Boris Reinsteins, notary for Section Erie County, regarding a tour of the northern tier of counties; and Wm McCormack, notary for Section New York County, regarding a tour of the Hudson River counties; also that Sections be urged to get signatures for organized counties in by August 1; and unorganized counties by August 15; in order that the campaign proper may be taken up in the manner it requires.

The question of issuing a campaign leaflet was taken up and declared premature.

A committee of two, consisting of Moonellis and the secretary, was elected to confer with the Weekly People management regarding a special New York State edition of the Weekly People, to be issued during the campaign; also to write candidates and other comrades for articles for this special issue, same to

be subject to result of conference with the management.

Meeting then adjourned.
Justus Ebert, Secretary.**NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.**

From June 1 to June 9, the following contributions were received to this fund:

Section Richmond County, 2/3 on lists \$ 3.00
Hjalmar Larsson, New York 1.00
K. Axel Malmkvist, Brooklyn 1.00
14th and 16th A. D.'s, N. Y. 3.00
Paul Weinert, New York 2.00
K. Georgewich, Schenectady50

Section New York County, 2/3 on lists: No. 145, Estonian Branch, \$2.67; No. 24, 30th A. D., 67c; No. 11, 14th and 18th A. D., \$1.34; 34th A. D., collection, 60c; 16th A. D., collection, \$2.35; L. Meinecke, \$1.

Collected by R. Katz, organizer, from: Section Schenectady, weekly collection, \$4; Harry Gunn, \$2; Kasta Georgewich, \$2; John Hanlon, \$1; Rud. Krasberg, \$1; John E. Wallace, \$1; John Hollow, \$1; J. Weinberger, \$1; J. Levoy, \$1; Phil Voips, \$1.

Total 15.00

Acknowledged May 31 \$173.90

Grand total on June 9 \$208.03

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS' FUND.

Previously acknowledged .. \$2,656.50

St. Louis, Mo., balance on Red Sunday lists issued by I. W. W. of St. Louis and vicinity \$ 8.40

Collected from Letts at Newport News, Va., by A. Munkeni 6.00

American Auxiliary League of the Russian Revolution, per Dr. L. Bama 27.50

Grand total \$2,668.40

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

This fund has fared very, very poorly this week. At no time does it get the support it deserves. If it did the number of organizers on the road would be greater than it is. During the week ending June 2, the following was received:

John Lindgren, Brooklyn, N.Y. \$ 1.00
Collected by A. Gillhaus, organizer, at meeting in Okla.

Terr. 1.62

Total \$ 2.62

Previously acknowledged .. \$2,688.31

Grand total \$2,690.93

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

"DER ARBEITER" PICNIC.

The Socialist Labor Club has arranged a Picnic and Sunnernight's Festival for the benefit of "Der Arbeiter," the Jewish official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, to be held on Saturday, June 16, 1906, at Liberty Park, Evergreen, L. I.

Tickets, twenty-five cents for gentlemen; fifteen cents for lady.

To reach the park:—From Brooklyn Bridge take Myrtle avenue "L" transfer to Ridgewood to trolley.

From Williamsburg Bridge take Bushwick avenue trolley to Ridgewood, and there transfer to Park by trolley. Fare, either way, five cents.

FLASH-LIGHTS of the AMSTERDAM CONGRESS

By DANIEL DE LEON.

Ready for Delivery.

This Work is the Best Review Extant of the International Socialist Movement.

No Student of Events Should be Without This Volume. It Will Aid Him in Understanding What Otherwise Might Seem Confusing.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Preliminary Report, Jean Jaures, Auguste Bebel, Jules Guesde, Victor Adler, George Plechanoff, Emile Vandervelde, Enrico Ferri and Bulgaria, The Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution, The General Strike, Congress Miscellanies, The International Bureau, The Situation in Belgium, The British S. L. P., besides valuable addenda.

Price 25 cents per copy.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY

2-6 New Read Street,

New York.

CALIFORNIA RELIEF FUND.

Received during the week ending with Saturday, June 9, the following:

West New Brighton, N. Y. J. Zimmer, \$2; Jos. H. Wilton, \$2.

Previously acknowledged \$27.51

Grand total \$31.51

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

MONTANA I. W. W.**GIVES THE CRAFT FAIRKS A FEW GOOD DRUBBINGS.**

Latter Insisted on a Campaign of Antagonism, with the Result That the Former Is Making Gains in Important Industries—The Facts in the Case.

Butte, Montana, May 30.—There has been but little in *The People* recently pertaining directly to the Industrial Workers of the World in Montana, but this should not lead any one to believe that Industrial Unionism is losing ground here. On the contrary, the movement is gaining every day, and the frantic efforts of the A. F. of L. craft unionists and Fairgreaves' State Federationists who are working together, only serve to accelerate its gains.

It has been the policy of the I. W. W. men at all times to work conscientiously for Industrialism and avoid ill-natured wrangling with their opponents, but so many lies have been circulated and so much dirty work has been done by the craft fakirs that our men could not have kept out of the fight had they tried.

The craft union fakirs had been growing at the I. W. W. for several months and looking to get a strangle hold on the new organization, but not having the capacity to understand its principles they did not know just where to try first.

What they hoped was their opportunity came in February when five cigarmakers of Local No. 158, of Chicago, came to Butte and established the Industrial Cigar Company. No sooner had they begun business than Fairgreaves called his cohorts together in Butte and they issued a circular saying that these cigarmakers were a dual union and their product was unfair. These charges were thoroughly investigated by the Silver Bow Trade and Labor Assembly and the Workingmen's Union, and both bodies declared the cigars entirely fair, as reported in the *Weekly People* of May 5.

The next move was for P. L. Miller, of the Bartenders' Union, and several of his satellites to visit many of the cigar dealers and saloon keepers here and represent themselves as being from various unions. They would spend twenty-five to fifty dollars per day making good fellows of themselves, and incidentally knocking the red label. This, however, had no effect and has been given up, as the cigar company has twenty-two workers now employed and they have all the orders they can fill with more coming all the time.

Hardly had the cigar controversy been set right before the people when Fairgreaves and the Building Trades Councils of Butte and Missoula tried a sneak game.

It was arranged that several of the Butte gang should go to Missoula and hold an open air meeting, and in order to give it a show of fairness the meeting was well advertised in Missoula by hand-bills in the following form:

"Notice! Working people of Missoula! Come to Court House Square Sunday, April 29, at 3 p. m. and hear the labor question discussed by a few of the organized labor leaders of Montana."

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